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REDESCRIPTION OF THE TYPE SPECIMEN OF *TELAMONIA FESTIVA* THOR., 1887, TYPE SPECIES OF THE GENUS *TELAMONIA* THORELL, 1877, (ARANEIDA, SALTICIDAE)

Whilst at the Museo Civico di Storia Naturale, Genova, Italy, I had the opportunity to study the type specimen of *Telamonia festiva* Thorell, 1877 the type species of the quite important genus *Telamonia* Thorell, 1877. As the original description of Thorell, in spite of it's accuracy, is not sufficient to identify this species properly, I consider it necessary to redescribe this specimen, and to make several drawings of it.

I would like to acknowledge my debt and gratitude to Professor E. Tortonese and Dr. D. Guiglia of the Museo Civico di Storia Naturale, Genova, for their kind assistance and encouragement which has greatly facilitated my work.

Telamonia festiva Thorell, 1877

Material: « 1 ♀ *Telamonia festiva* Thor. Typus! Birmania, Bhamo, 1885 - L. Fea ». Collection - Museo Civico di Storia Naturale, Genova, Italy.

Description of female.

Cephalothorax. Brownish grey with eye field yellowish, lateral eyes surrounded with black. Covered with remnants of whitish and reddish, short and inconspicuous, adpressed setae. Black areas around

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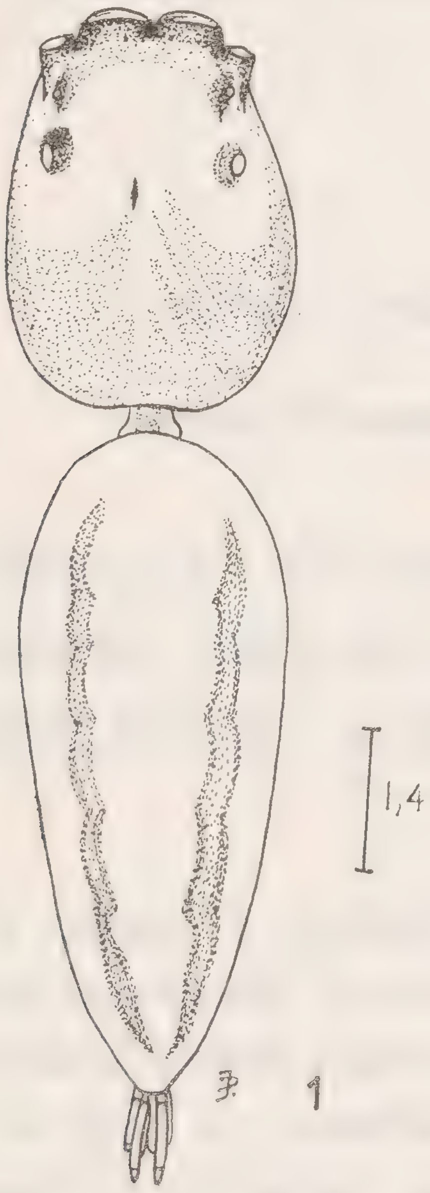
lateral eyes covered with elongated whitish scales, the major parts of the cephalothorax now bald. Clypeus narrow, face type II (according to ROEWER's system of classification of « faces », ROEWER, 1965). (Fig. 1). Abdomen dorsally pale yellowish, covered with whitish, narrow and inconspicuous scales. There are two longitudinal brownish stripes consisting of elongated brownish scales. Spinnerets long. Ventrally the abdomen is pale yellowish, covered with greyish setae.



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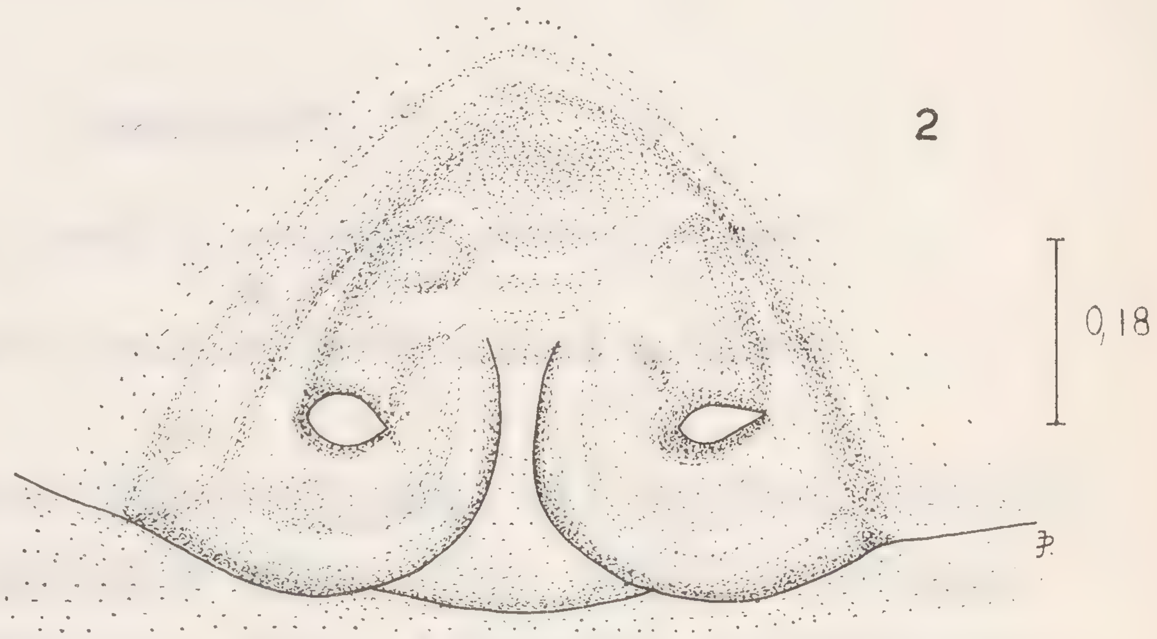

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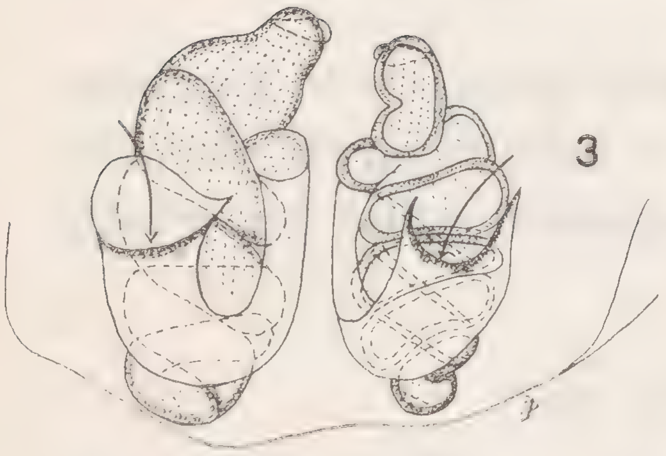

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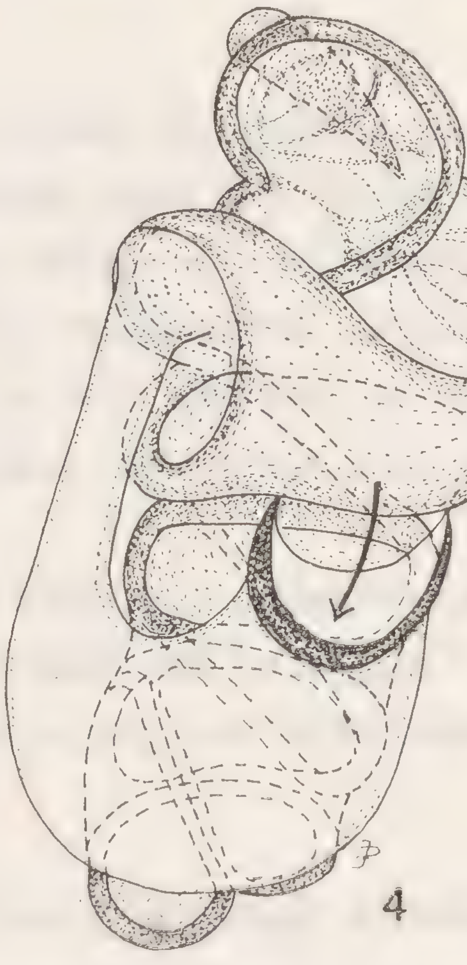

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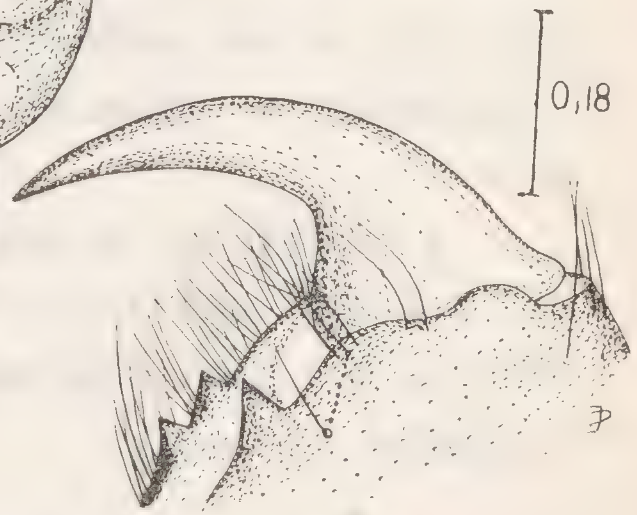

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Fig. 1 - *Telamonia festiva* Thor. ♀. Cephalothorax and abdomen.
Fig. 2 - *Telamonia festiva* Thor. ♀. Epigynum.
Fig. 3 - *Telamonia festiva* Thor. ♀. Epigynum after maceration.
Fig. 4 - *Telamonia festiva* Thor. ♀. Left spermatheca.
Fig. 5 - *Telamonia festiva* Thor. ♀. Chelicera.

Epigynum. Well sclerotized with two small copulatory openings, surrounded by darker margins. The outline of the epigynum forms a triangle with slightly curved walls. The copulatory openings are located on semi-circular lobes (fig. 2).

The spermathecae are strongly sclerotized, elongated, and consist of a number of thick walled canals or chambers forming a spiral like a snail shell. The small and triangular fertilisation canals are attached to the anterior end of the spermathecae. The structure of the spermathecae is not very clear under the microscope because of the thickness of their walls and their dark colouration.

The copulatory canals are thin walled and not so strongly sclerotized as the spermathecae. They run from each copulatory opening backwards, up to the posterior part of the spermathecae, then they turn and run forwards. Finally they join a larger canal of the spermathecae at about ⅓ of their length (fig. 3 & 4).

Sternum. Pale yellowish, covered with greyish setae.

Coxae. Pale brownish.

Maxillae and labium. Fawnish with whitish tips.

Chelicerae. Fawnish with one strong conical tooth on the inner posterior margin and two on the inner anterior margin, the latter being followed by a black sclerotized ridge (fig. 5).

Pedipalps. Fawnish yellow, covered with long whitish setae, especially densely on the tarsus.

Legs. Fawnish with various shades but without any distinct colour pattern. There is a curious difference in the development of legs I. The left leg I is relatively slender and short; tibia I of that leg has 2 pairs of very small spines located on the apical half of the segment, and the metatarsus also has two pairs of spines. The right leg I is long and robust with well developed spines resembling those on leg II. There are no traces of asymmetry on the other legs.

Leg II is relatively large with strong spines. Tibia II has three pairs of ventral spines and one pair of lateral spines located slightly dorsal to and between the first and second ventral spines. Metatarsus II has 2 pairs of ventral spines, Patella II has one pair of short and inconspicuous spines. Femur II has two transverse apical rows of spines (the first row with 3 + 2 spines, the second with 2 spines) and one spine dorsally in the middle of the segment.

Legs III & IV have still stronger and more numerous spines.

TABLE 1

Measurements and ratios

♀ *Telamonia festiva* Thor.

Length of cephalothorax:	3,83
Length of abdomen:	6,74
Length of eye field:	1,61
Width of eye field I (on level of eyes I)	2,04
Width of eye field III (on level of eyes III)	2,04
Height of cephalothorax	1,91

Legs / Segments	I	II	III	IV
Ta.				
Left	1,09	1,09	1,09	1,17
Right	1,17			
Meta.				
Left	1,04	1,35	2,17	2,26
Right	1,39			
Tibia				
Left	1,35	1,74	1,78	2,04
Right	1,91			
Pat.				
Left	1,04	1,39	1,30	1,17
Right	1,48			
Fem.				
Left	1,83	2,43	2,96	2,83
Right	2,39			

(Left leg I under-developed and much shorter).

Ratios

$\frac{\text{Length of eye field}}{\text{Length of cephalothorax}}$	0,42	$\frac{\text{Length of eye field}}{\text{Width of eye field I}}$	0,79
$\frac{\text{Width of eye field I}}{\text{Width of eye field III}}$	1,00	$\frac{\text{Length of tibia IV}}{\text{Length of tibia III}}$	1,13

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SUMMARY

The type specimen (holotype) of *Telamonia festiva* Thor. preserved in the Museum of Genoa is redescribed. This species of spider comes from Burma.

RIASSUNTO

Viene ridescritto l'esemplare tipico (olotipo) di *Telamonia festiva* Thor. conservato nel Museo di Genova. Questa specie di ragno proviene dalla Birmania.